

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

The letter on the subject of the recent milk adulteration case with which the Colonial Secretary bombarded the newspapers last week has failed, I find, to carry much conviction to the public mind. It was, in truth, a curious effusion. It started by alluding to the comments passed on the case by myself and a writer in the *Telegraph*; and then, without more ado, went on to impugn the accuracy of the *Police Court* report, as though they were one and the same thing. This is like putting the cart before the horse and then confusing the one with the other. If the premises were false the conclusions, though logical, would necessarily be equally false. It is, presumably, the report which we have to consider, and, as that did not differ in any material point from the reports which appeared in the other papers, it would be interesting to know why the *Daily Press* and the *Telegraph* were singled out for attention. If, on the other hand, it was the comments upon the case to which exception was taken, the further question naturally arises—why address the other newspapers on a matter with which they had no concern? It is surprising, in the circumstances, that they published the communication, less it be that they appreciated the fact that in reality they were equally involved and wished to make the *anecdote honorable*—at somebody else's expense.

It will be observed that the Colonial Secretary did not state definitely that the report of the case was incorrect, but that it gave "a wrong impression of what occurred." In support of this charge, it is alleged that "the newspapers referred to" stated that "when dismissing the case, the magistrate remarked that a purchaser should specify when buying milk what kind of milk it was that he wanted, or words to that effect." I do not find that they did anything of the sort, though, as the actual grounds for the dismissal of the summons—namely, that it had been "improperly served" (I drawn)—were not given a wrong inference might be drawn. But these, after all, are minor matters. The real question is—did Mr. Wood use the words attributed to him, and, if so, why? So far as I can see, it is not denied that he did use them, and no explanation of the reason has been offered which can be regarded as satisfactory. If Mr. Wood's conversation with the Assistant Medical Officer was not intended to have any significance, it is a pity that it ever took place, and if the Colonial Secretary's communication may be regarded as a repudiation of the views expressed in that conversation the comments have served a very useful purpose, for the matter is one that closely concerns the public health.

During the hearing of the case at the Hongkong Magistrate's Court, in which a policeman was charged with an offence against the Photography and Sketching Ordinance, the defendant submitted as part of his defence that there was no notice on the ship on which he was travelling—the *Empress of Japan*—warning passengers against taking photographs of this nature. No evidence was called to say whether this was so or not, and though it may be urged that anyone with ordinary common sense should realise that at a time like the present it is risky to photograph fortified positions, the point raised is worthy of comment. In all the local hotels and clubs and at the Peak Tramway station a warning has been posted, and, that being so, one would expect an ocean liner, which carries all sorts and conditions of people, to exhibit "milar notices." In some Courts it might have been held that the old maxim *ignorantia legis neminem excusat* did not apply in such a case. The defendant had to pay \$250, but it would be interesting to know whether his statement regarding the absence of warning notices on incoming ships is correct or not.

The revival of boxing in the Colony on the lines of the programme arranged at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening is to be welcomed. In the past we have had boxing of a sort, but some of the exhibitions were accompanied by scenes which made them most objectionable, and people often came away from them disgusted. Saturday evening's boxing was noteworthy for the cleanliness and sporting spirit of the opponents, chiefly army and navy men. Often one saw a man stand off and allow his opponent to recover, and the few people who clamoured for the spectacle of a "groggy" man on his knees being battered until he collapsed remained unsatisfied. There was some "booming" over a perfectly correct decision in one event, and it may interest the critics to know that the judge in this event is an old public school heavyweight champion, who may, therefore, be presumed to know as much of the game as they can teach him.

The game which had such an attraction for Drake and his merry men has many devotees in Hongkong. Though bowls is often looked upon as a pastime for those who have reached that phase of life when vigorous exercise is a pleasant memory, and a distasteful prospect, a visit to the different bowling greens in the Colony shows that there are many who take a different view. Not a few young men, they tell me, have found more charm in bowls than they were able to discover in golf. Bowls cannot be played without a fair amount of physical exertion, and the small white "Jack" seems almost as elusive as the hole in golf. The Colony possesses some remarkably fine greens and some very skilful players; consequently, the suggestion for arranging interport bowling matches is receiving serious consideration. We had interport golf, cricket, and football before the war, and when peace reigns again and interport matches are being arranged, bowls will not be forgotten.

ROBERT R. RANDOM.

A "MISERABLE WRETCH."
STRONG CRITICISM BY SIR W.
REES DAVIES.

"You are a miserable wretch, you got this woman to steal property for you, and you allow her to come into Court and take upon herself entirely the guilt, and to do all she could to obtain your acquittal. This was a phrase used by the Chief Justice at the Criminal Sessions yesterday in a case in which a man and woman were charged in connection with the theft of jewellery to the value of \$4,043, from a Chinese living at 29, Caine Road. The woman, who was a servant in the house, pleaded guilty of stealing, and the man not guilty of receiving, but the jury found the man guilty."

His lordship added—"A man of your class is one of the pests of society. She has done all she could for you, but I propose to deal with you primarily, and not with her. Fortunately for you, this is only a case of larceny, and not accompanied, as many such cases are in this Court, with violence. Receiving stolen property on a very large scale indeed is a very serious offence. The sentence of the Court is that you will be imprisoned, and kept at hard labour, for three years."

Addressing the female prisoner his lordship said—"As regards you, you have done all in your power to relieve your male companion of this crime. I have no doubt whatever that the jury are of the opinion, for I certainly am, that you were instigated to commit crime by the man. You are, apparently, a young woman, and I think that to send you for a long term of imprisonment might put you on the downward track. I therefore propose to communicate with the Po Leung Kok (Woman's Home) with a view, if possible, of saving you from prison. I shall, for the present, postpone passing sentence on you."

During the case the female prisoner was called by the male prisoner to give evidence on his behalf. The woman declared that the man knew nothing whatever about the theft of jewellery; she had done it all herself. As to the jewellery being found in a box at the Astor House Hotel, the woman said that the box belonged to the male prisoner's brother. One night, when the male prisoner was asleep, she took the key of the box off a ring, went down to the Astor House Hotel, where the box was, opened it, placed the jewellery which she had stolen in the box, and then went back and returned the key to the ring. The male prisoner knew nothing at all about it.

The male prisoner prefaced a long statement with the remark—"I wish your lordship and the jury to pay special attention to what I have to say." He then stated that he had never seen a jewellery box. He thought that the jewellery box in question was made of iron and not wood, and, in his opinion, he did not think a vegetable chopper was good enough to chop through an iron box. Prisoner then went on to allege that the case was put up by "the old lady" in the house in Caine Road whose husband he had quarrelled with over a money-lending transaction. He had also had a quarrel with the woman who had borrowed things from him and had never returned them. No stolen property of any kind had been found on him; the man and woman at the house in Caine Road, he alleged, had "put their heads together" with the object of "ruining him." They had accused him of conspiracy, but there was no evidence of that; they had also accused him of receiving stolen goods, but again there was no evidence of that. "I leave my case in your hands," he added, nodding to his lordship and the jury.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty, whereupon the male prisoner exclaimed—"There is no proof. I know nothing whatever about it. She said she stole all the jewellery, and that I had nothing to do with it."

Sentence was passed as stated.

FAR EASTERN MEN AND
THE WAR.

Mr. J. W. Martyn, formerly with Messrs. Samuel, Samuel & Co. of Yokohama, who went home with the first Yokohama contingent to join the British Army for service at the front, has been recommended for the Military Cross.

Gunner W. G. Green, who left Shanghai for the war about a year ago, has died from wounds received in battle. He was an old army man and served with the Royal Garrison Artillery in India before he went to Shanghai. He had been in Shanghai a good many years, first in the Customs and then in the Electricity Department of the Municipal Council, and was a member of the Shanghai Volunteer Artillery.

HONGKONG MAGISTRACY.
THEFT OF BRASS.

Two coal coolies who had been engaged in coaling the s.s. *Haiyang* were found to have in their possession eight brass port-hole screws, and an inspection by the Chief Officer revealed the fact that thirteen of such screws were missing. The coolies were each sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, and were also ordered to be placed in the stocks for four hours.

A BANISHEE.

A Chinese who was banished for a period of twenty years in 1915 was found the other day at Tsim-sha-tau. It was stated that this was the second occasion upon which defendant had had a lapse of memory, and three convictions being proved, Mr. Hazland sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment and four hours' stocks.

GAMBLING MERCHANTS.

Eighteen gamblers were caught at 28, Queen's Road Central, on Friday evening. The evidence showed that the gamblers were seen by a *lukung*, who had made his way to the roof and peered at them for a long time through a skylight. The doors and windows of the premises were bolted and barred, and for some time the police saw no way of gaining admittance. Suddenly the gamblers were started to hear a crash in the roof and the face of a *lukung* appear at the shattered skylight. Seeing the game was up the gamblers opened all the doors and windows, and the police came in and arrested them. The majority of the gamblers were merchants, and eleven of them had their bail estreated. Four were servants and these were discharged, and three of the men were remanded.

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP.

HONGKONG C.C. MEN'S DOUBLES.

Owing to a late start, the failing light prevented the conclusion of the final game in the Hongkong C.C. Men's Doubles. The finalists were Cary and Kent (ova 15-4) and Stalker and Abraham (ova 3-6), and when the game had to be abandoned the score stood at one set all, and play had become very keen.

The opening exchanges were very even, and it was not until Stalker and Abraham had made it five all that Kent and Cary were able to win two consecutive games, they eventually winning the first set by 7-5, and, on the run of the play, they deserved this success, Kent especially doing many good things. Stalker and Abraham also lobbed to good effect. Kent and Cary won the first two games of the second set in a manner which seemed to indicate that their opponents were about to collapse. However, thanks to good all-round tennis, especially to judicious lobbing, Stalker and Abraham pulled the game round in their favour, and went on to win the set in good style by 6-4. At this stage the light was very bad, and, after consultation it was decided to postpone play.

CHINA'S REPLY TO JAPAN.
NO INFRINGEMENT OF
SOVEREIGN RIGHTS.

The Peking correspondent of the *North China Daily News* says:—The Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs yesterday (September 11th) called upon Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, and delivered a written reply to the Japanese demands touching the affair at Cheng-chiaung.

It is understood that the demands which affect the sovereignty of China have not been conceded.

As regards the verbal requests for the appointment of military advisers in Mongolia and Manchuria and military instructors in Chinese academies, Baron Hayashi apparently declined to discuss these with the Vice Minister, and insisted upon seeing Dr. Chen Chin-tao, Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Dr. Chen Chin-tao, however, is averse from commencing discussions on such important questions, as owing to his engagements in the Ministry of Finance, he has neither the time nor the knowledge required to undertake them.

The Japanese Minister has therefore been requested to await the arrival of Mr. Tang Shao-yi, who has promised to leave Shanghai for Peking on the 14th instant.

As Mr. Tang Shao-yi is adopting a circuitous route to the capital, and has already displayed infinite dilatoriness in taking up office, it may be assumed that he does not fancy the duties that are awaiting his attention.

The engagement of General Aoki as a military adviser to the Government has been practically settled, there being only a few details to arrange.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG.
AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND
PRIZES.

The following award of Scholarships and Prizes on the results of the July Matriculation Examination has been made:

President's Scholarship.
Zia I Ding, Public School for Chinese, Shanghai.

King Edward VII. Scholarships.
Oon Aik Keong, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang; and Phoon Seck Wah, Raffles Institution, Singapore.

Check Prize of \$100 Each.
No. 80.—Oon Aik Keong, Anglo-Chinese School, Penang.

No. 77.—Zia I Ding, Public School for Chinese, Shanghai.

No. 73.—Phoon Seck Wah, Raffles Institution, Singapore.

No. 70.—Khoo Khoo Huat, St. Xavier's Institution, Penang.

No. 71.—Phoon Seck Fong, Raffles Institution, Singapore.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.
(Supplementary List.)

The following have satisfied the Examination:

No. 71.—Phoon Seck Fong, Raffles Institution, Singapore, passed with Honours.

No. 73.—Phoon Seck Wah, Raffles Institution, Singapore, passed with Honours.

The following has been awarded a Senior Local Certificate:—

No. 79.—Cheah Foon Lok, Penang Free School.

Senior Local Examination.
(Supplementary List.)

The following has passed the Senior Local Examination and is qualified for Matriculation:

No. 126.—Tham Ying Hon, Singapore.

K. BRAYNE,
Examination Secretary.

HONGKONG ASSOCIATION OF
WOMEN WAR WORKERS.

A MONTH'S CONSIGNMENTS.

At the committee meeting of the above Association held on the 15th inst. it was reported that during the last month its different departments have sent away the following:—

To Queen Mary's Needlework Guild:—40 suits pyjamas, 45 vests, 2 thick shirts, 38 thin shirts, 41 night shirts, 29 surgical shirts, 2 thin pyjamas, 12 reversible bed jackets, 30 kimono bed jackets, 22 pillow cases, 36 pairs socks, 9 pairs operation stockings.

To No. 27 General Hospital, Abbasia:—4,332 roller bandages, 228 stump bandages, 370 many-tail bandages, 205 eye bandages, 4 silk shirts, 192 vermin shirts, 29 woollen caps, 31 tins of sweets, 14 surgical stockings, 2 cushions.

The thanks of the Committee are due to Mrs. Moxon, who has kindly sent sweets; Mr. Bam for cards; and to Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co., W. Powell & Co., Bon Ton, and Kayamall for their kind gifts of tin-lined cases.

CIGARETTE AND TOBACCO
FUND.

The following is the subscription list to date:—

Acknowledged to 4th August, 1916:—\$14,727.57

Since received:—

Hon. Treasurer "War Charities" Fund, amount earmarked for Cigarette and Tobacco Fund:—27.40

Mr. F. G. Becke, Whampoa, Canton, for July and August Per "Hongkong Telegraph," collected by Mr. C. Bond at Billiard match at Palace Hotel, Kowloon:—35.00

Ladies' Bridge Book, per Mrs. Jordan, Victoria Lodge:—7.35

Members, Kowloon Customs, Staff, July, per Mr. O. D. Gander:—38.00

Collected by Mr. Pentreath (List No. 12):—G.A.P., \$50; H.F.C., \$40; Anon., \$35; G.B.P., \$30; P.D.S., \$30; Oil Co., \$20:—105.00

H.H., M.C.B.S., J.V.R., each \$15:—45.00

J.M.H., R.S., E.W.P., H.C.S., J.A.Y., F.G. N.S.M., L.N.M., Spero, G. H., W.G.W., F.B., I.B.C., A.A.G., E.F.A., each \$10:—150.00

E.H.M., 9.00

W.N. J.A., A.O.L., She Tat Toi, Lam Shau Shan, each \$30:—30.00

J.R.G., W.R.M., G.S.A., A.E.G., C.E., E.A.B., Lo Cheung Shui, N.L.R., T.J.F., C.H.B., W.H., R.A.B., P.P., R.H., S.G.N., A.C.D., K. de C.L., C.B.B., C.H.P.H., F.R.S., G.B.L., S.H.B., E.L.S., Anon, L.N.F., C.V.B., P.T., each \$3:—135.00

A.R.A., J.D., T.R.C., W.B., T.W.J., R.A.W., J.R.K., J.L., R.M.W., E.M.F., G.E.T., each \$4:—44.00

J.B. W.S., H.H., Wallaby II, J.H.B., C.W., E.A., P.H.H., G.M.L., each \$3:—27.00

W.C.B., H.W.K., C.A.P., W.J.H., R.K., J.A.R., A.S.L., G.P., G.A.R., J.H.B., D.E.C., G.M., T.G.W., H.E.M., R.J.R., A.K., H.J., J.H.C.G., R.T.B., G.A.T., each \$2:—40.00

Geary (gold \$1):—1.00

H.F.C., A.A.A., each \$1:—2.00

\$15,554.52

Expended to 4th August, 1916:—\$14,020.00

Since expended:—

15th Sept., 200.00 "Woodbine" Cigarettes sent to the Front:—613.01

\$15,233.91

Balance on hand:—\$220.61

W. A. DOWLEY,
Hon. Sec. and Treasurer.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE,
CRAWFORD & Co.

SPORTS DEPARTMENT.

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT JUST RECEIVED
OF BRITISH MADE TENNIS GEAR.

SLAZENGER'S

AND

AYRE'S

TENNIS BALLS

\$10.50 Dozen

PACKED IN

AIR-TIGHT BOXES.

TENNIS "NETS

From \$9.50 Each.

TENNIS

COURT

MARKERS

SIMPLE AND

EFFECTIVE.

NO

RUBBER BANDS

TO PERISH.

TENNIS

RACKETS

From \$7 Each.

INCLUDING

TWO 1916 MODELS:

THE "ARGUS,"

and

THE "UNITY,"

CONSTRUCTED

BY THE MAKERS

OF THE

RISELEY-HEXAGON.

[10]

TENNIS

POSTS

AND

ACCESSORIES.

FRANSOME'S

LAWN

MOWERS.

[11]

An invaluable tonic for all cases of anaemia, sleeplessness, exhaustion, nervous dyspepsia, neurasthenia, effects of overwork.

VEGETABLE
HAEMATOGEN.

Replaces easily all the blood preparations now in use, because it contains the BLOOD-SALTS and CHLOROPHYLL-IRON.

Does not contain ALCOHOL and animal PURINE BASES, which excite the nervous system.

Beware of expensive substitutes, which give a huge profit to the dealers.

Sold everywhere at \$1.50 per bottle.

Only genuine with this name:

HET CRUYDEN-HUYS.

Sole Agent: WILLEM HEYBLOM, Powell's Building.

[1016]

Wm. POWELL,
Ltd.

PHONE 346.

PHONE 346.

SERGES.

GABERDINES

CHECKS.

FOR LADIES' COATS & SKIRTS AND DRESSES.

NEW GOODS. JUST ARRIVED.

[1077]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—UNFURNISHED.
From 1st October, 1916.

3 ROOMS at Seymour Terrace.
For terms apply to—
"S. T." Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1154]

FOR SALE.

NOTICE TO INTENDING PURCHASERS.

TENDERS for the purchase of the HULL and MACHINERY of a Steel Twin Screw River Steamer built in 1904, recently damaged by fire, and now lying in Shanghai Harbour as per advertisement in this paper on 9th, 11th and 12th inst., must be lodged with Messrs. GUN, LIVINGSTON & CO., Shanghai, not later than MONDAY, 25th September, 1916.
[1155]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
JAVA CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
JAVA PACIFIC LIJN.

THE Steamship

"KABIMOEN" having arrived from SAN FRANCISCO. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whose and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. No Claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th Sept. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 28th Sept., or they will not be recognized. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd Sept. at 10 A.M., by the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN. Hongkong, 18th September, 1916. [1156]

NOTICE.

S.S. "AUGUST BELMONT."

NEITHER the Captain nor the Owners will be responsible for any Debts incurred by the Officers or Crew of the above vessel.
Hongkong, 12th September, 1916. [1153]

NOTICE.

I beg to inform the public that I have this Day Established myself as Watchmaker, Repairer, etc.
All work done on the Premises and all orders will have my careful attention.
JAMES STEER.
(late of Chas. J. GATP & Co.),
No. 4, D'Aguilar Street,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1080]

NOTICE.

SIEMSEN & CO.
H. A. SIEBS.
O. SPRUCKMEYER.
F. DANIELSEN.
R. STUTZKE.

ANY persons having Claims against the above who have not already lodged same with the Liquidators are requested to present same to the Undersigned before 30th September, 1916.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Liquidators of the above.
[1083]

WANTED.

FROM Saigon, STENOGRAPHER with good knowledge of English.
Apply—
Box No. 16,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1149]

WANTED.

MASTER MARINER LONDON CERTIFICATE, is open for employment as MASTER on China Coast or Foreign-going steamer.
Apply—
"X. Y."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1135]

THE STRAITS TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Singapore).

IN connection with the proposed increase of the Company's Capital the holders of bearer share warrants desirous of claiming an allotment of the bonus shares are notified that they will be required to exchange their share warrants for registered share certificates, and the attention of shareholders is drawn to the fact that the bonus shares proposed to be issued will rank for dividend from 1st October, 1916, and that therefore no dividend will be payable in respect of them until about June, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
H. A. E. THOMSON,
Secretary.
Dated at Singapore, the 29th August, 1916.
[1113]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
On THURSDAY,
the 21st September, 1916, commencing at 11 A.M., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, ex ss. "FERNANDO PO" from Lisbon,
188 Cases WINES and PROVISIONS
(to be sold in lots to suit purchasers).
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. F. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
[1152]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATE No. 43/713, dated Hongkong, 17th February, 1908, for One Share numbered 92618 Registered in the name of Miss SARAH DUNCAN FARR has been LOST or STOLEN, and should this Certificate not be produced to the Bank before the 30th September, 1916, a new Certificate for the Share will be issued and the aforesaid Provisional Certificate No. 43/713 will be thereafter treated by this Corporation as Null and Void.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1916. [1064]

THE HONGKONG STEEL FOUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, St. George Building, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 30th Sept., 1916, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the General Managers and Statement of Account to 31st May, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 30th September, both days inclusive.
GORDON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1916. [1145]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on MONDAY, 25th September, 1916, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing office-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

R. HENDERSON,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1916. [1151]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTIETH AND FINAL HALF-YEARLY DRAWING OF 115 DEBENTURES (1898 issue) of the HONGKONG CLUB, Payable on SATURDAY, the 30th September, 1916, will be held in the Club House at 11 o'clock A.M., on FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1916.
Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.
By Order,
E. DES VOEUX,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 14th September, 1916. [1144]

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

No. S. 192.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that SEALED TENDERS in duplicate, which should be clearly marked "TENDER FOR MEDICAL DEPARTMENT CONTRACT," will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until Noon of SATURDAY, the 7th October, 1916, for the Supply of Aerated Waters; Bedding and Clothing; Beer; Spirits; Wines, etc.; Spirit of Wine; Chemicals; Drugs; Surgical Instruments and Sundries; Furniture, etc.; Milk, etc.; Provisions; Sundries; and Washing (Schedules Nos. 1 to 10) required locally by this Department for the period of one year from the first of January next inclusive.

Application should be made to the Colonial Secretary's Office for the necessary forms of Tender. All other information may be obtained from the Principal Civil Medical Officer at the Civil Hospital.

J. P. C. JOHNSON,
Principal Civil Medical Officer.
Medical Department,
Hongkong, 8th September, 1916. [1132]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applications should be made in person to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.
77

JUST RECEIVED

FRESH Supply of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 4, WINDHAM STREET.
861

香港中外新報

CHUNG NGOI SAN YAO
(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community. Established for over FIFTY YEARS. Circulates largely throughout Southern China, Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Classical or Colloquial Chinese.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED HOUSE.

Apply—
GERKEN,
90, Bonham Road,
Tel. 302. [1150]

TO LET.

A SMALL OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings. Cheap rental.

Apply—
"A."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[1117]

OFFICES IN HOTEL MANSIONS.

TWO LET, from 1st October, 1916, Four Large Connecting ROOMS on the Third Floor of Hotel Mansions, facing Blake Pier. At present occupied by the Commercial Union Assurance Company. For particulars apply to—
MANAGER,
HONGKONG HOTEL. [1090]

TO LET.

"MODREENAGH WEST" No. 43, THE PEAK, from 1st November, 1916.

Apply to—
LINSTED & DAVIS.
[1109]

TO LET.

NOS. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW ROAD, N. 111, Praya East, Storage 900 tons.

Apply—
M. J. D. STEPHENS,
18, Bank Buildings.
[1097]

TO LET.

From 1st November next.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.

Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[1085]

TO LET.

A SMALL GODOWN in PRINCE'S BUILDING.

For particulars etc., apply—
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.
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[113]

BIRTH.

BRYSON.—At the Government Civil Hospital, on the 16th inst., to Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bryson, a son. [1153]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C. LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 15TH SEPTEMBER, 1916.

LABOUR AFTER THE WAR.

The war has made unprecedented demands upon practically every section of the British people—except, perhaps, the few whose lot has been cast in the Crown Colonies—and it is to the glory of the Empire and to the credit of the race that those demands have been invariably met in a spirit of willing self-sacrifice. From none has the response to the call of duty been made with greater loyalty than from the ranks of labour, and members of all political parties are agreed that the country owes them a special debt of gratitude which must be paid in some practical form when peace shall have been declared. Equally with the upper and middle classes, they have sent forth their best to risk their lives, and without their co-operation, as Mr. BONA LAW has admitted, it would have been impossible to carry conscription. Rightly or wrongly, labour has been conscientiously opposed to compulsion in any shape or form on the ground that it would strike at the root of those organisations upon the strength and vitality of which the working classes based all their hopes of industrial independence. When, however, they were convinced that more men were needed to win the war and that those men could not be obtained by voluntary enlistment, their opposition was withdrawn. Again, when the progress of our armies was delayed by a shortage in the supply of munitions and it was realised that Trades Union regulations were restricting the output of our factories, it was agreed that those regulations should be suspended, though they represented the fruit of years of continuous struggle. Such sacrifices undoubtedly deserve whole-hearted and

generous recognition, and when, after the war, labour problems have to be solved, it is certain that the opportunities which will undoubtedly arise of paying this just debt will be welcomed by the country as a whole. It is now generally recognised that there will have to be some re-adjustment of our fiscal policy to meet the altered conditions brought about by the war. Our national security demands that some control shall be exercised by the Government in the development of our trade. Occupation will have to be found for our soldiers when the armies are disbanded and the thousands of workers who have been loyally "carrying on" at home while the men of fighting age have been engaged in the trenches cannot be removed from the work in which they have been engaged and for which, in many instances, they have shown special aptitude. The cost of living has increased considerably, and the standard of wages will necessarily have to be revised, if only to meet this. Tentative efforts are being made to provide land for those men whose inclinations lead them towards an out-door life, and the Duke of Sutherland has given 12,000 acres in Scotland to the Government for this purpose. The Colonies, also, are making arrangements to welcome new settlers and will doubtless absorb many thousands, despite all the efforts which may be made in the shape of "counter-attractions" to prevent that anticipated exodus of enterprising manhood from the Mother country, the prospect of which is viewed with concern in some quarters. But these are merely palliative measures, touching the fringe of the problem before the nation. It is inconceivable that the men of KRONENBERG's army will be content to return to the grooves out of which the war has lifted them, nor will they be satisfied with the life and prospects of the farm labourer as he existed under the old regime. A new broad policy covering the whole relationship of Capital, Labour and Government control will have to be initiated, and what more favourable opportunity could there be for this than the present, when all classes have learned to understand one another better and the whole of our national organisation is being passed under review? Mr. ASQUITH announced in the House of Commons, when introducing the Paris Conference resolutions, that the Government consider themselves under an obligation to see that the benefits which result from the contemplated changes are fairly apportioned among all sections of the community. Herein lies the germ of the hope for a better understanding between the two forces which have so often been in conflict in the past. To maintain our national trade at the highest possible level in order to defray the enormous cost of the war in the face of the keen competition which is expected, it will be necessary to avoid industrial disputes and to eliminate Trades Union rules restricting output. This can only be done by making it clear to the working classes that there is no desire unfairly to exploit their efforts, and that it is in their own interest to give of their best. One solution of the difficulty seems to lie in the extension of the profit sharing system, which has already given good results where it has been introduced. Under this system the workpeople speedily learn that their interests are identical with those of their employers, and both benefit. We want the happy relationship which exists between officers and men in the trenches to be continued, when the war is over, in our factories and workshops.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-morrow at 10.30 a.m.

Mr. Roger Culver Tredwell, at one time American Vice-Consul and deputy Consul-General in Yokohama, has been appointed Consul at Rome.

The Bishop of Victoria has gone on a visit of inspection to Yunnanfu, where the Anglican Church has a Doctor and a Clergyman working. He will also visit Pakhoi, and expects to be back in the Colony early in October.

We are informed that owing to unforeseen circumstances, it has been decided to postpone the aquatic sports meeting in connection with the St. John's Ambulance Brigade Overseas until Oct. 14th. Entries will close on the 30th inst.

It has been reported to the Police that a woman aged 32 years, living at Shau Pok village, Lantau Island, attempted suicide by hanging herself on Sunday. She has been taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

The General Managers of the Douglas Steamship Company have declared a final dividend of 9 per cent. for the year ending 30th June, 1916, and a Bonus of 28 per share to shareholders, and will write off \$2,150.55 for Depreciation of steamers and properties of the Company, and transfer \$78,000 to the Reserve Fund, subject to confirmation at the General Meeting to be held on the 26th of September.

During the week ending September 10th, a non-fatal Chinese case of bubonic plague was reported. In the same period there were two non-fatal Chinese cases of enteric fever, a non-fatal Chinese case of puerperal fever, and four fatal Chinese cases of small-pox. Since January 1st there have been 33 cases of plague in the Colony (seven being imported) and, with the exception of one case, all proved fatal.

Money and jewellery valued at \$542 was stolen from a lock-fast box at 21, Wellington Street, between the 14th and 16th inst. A theft of \$90 and a bank deposit draft for \$1,200 on the Chartered Bank are reported by an Indian watchman, who is employed by Messrs. Wilks & Jack, to have been stolen from the store at 12, Praya East. The watchman states that the thief came down the chimney and broke open the box containing the money.

There was a large gathering at St. John's Cathedral last evening, when Mr. Denman Fuller gave another of his entertaining series of organ recitals on behalf of the Navy League War Fund. The soloists were Miss Vera Crees (violinist) and Mr. J. Dewar. The latter made his first appearance before a Hongkong audience, but his rendering of "The Lost Chord," and also his performance in a duet for violin and voice will make him very popular when next he figures upon a local programme. Miss Vera Crees is a young violinist who made her debut before a Hongkong audience about a year ago. Miss Crees has made marked improvement since then, and this was especially noticeable in her rendering of Schumann's beautiful "Dreaming." Mr. Denman Fuller was responsible for some delightful organ pieces, and he gave a particularly fine interpretation of "The Storm" (Lemmings). The recitals are becoming increasingly popular, and Mr. Fuller's efforts in this direction are much appreciated by the really musical public. The collection amounted to \$160.

THE FOLLOWING TELEGRAM WAS RECEIVED BY THE AMERICAN CONSULATE-GENERAL, HONGKONG, FROM THE MANILA OBSERVATORY:—

Sept. 18th, 4 p.m.—Cyclone or typhoon E. of Balintang Channel, moving N.W. or N.N.W.

POLICE RESERVE HAUL.

DEVELOPMENT IN KWANGSI.

BANKNOTE CASE.

When the Kwangsi banknotes case was resumed at the Hongkong Magistracy yesterday afternoon, Mr. T. H. King, Assistant Superintendent of Police, intimated that Li Sai Fan, of Wing On Street, a well-known broker, had been arrested in Court that afternoon on a warrant, in connection with the same case.

The Manager of the Bank at Wuchow was recalled and examined by Mr. Guy Haywood, who deposes. Witness declared that he did not remember the Chief Director of the Bank of Finance absconding with one million dollars of Kwangsi notes about 1912. Witness added that he had been in the bank since the First Year of the Chinese Republic and the Commissioner of Finance at that time was Yin Duen, and he did not abscond.

Mr. Haywood said he was in a position to call the Governor of Kwangsi to support what he had said. The Acting-Governor, in his (Mr. Haywood's) office on Saturday morning.

The Bank Manager was also asked by Mr. Haywood if he had issued 10 cent notes.

Witness replied—Not at Wuchow.

Mr. King said the case for the prosecution. The calling as a witness—

Mr. Haywood—The case is a most extraordinary one. It is the first time that Li Sai Fan gave false evidence. We do not admit the notes are forgeries.

Mr. Wood suggested that the case should be tried first.

This course was then adjourned to the police to consider the position with regard to Li Sai Fan.

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THE WAR.

FRENCH OCCUPY TWO IMPORTANT VILLAGES.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE 3,174 GERMANS.

ITALIAN SUCCESSES ON THE CARSO.

BERLIN PLUNGED IN DEPRESSION.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BRITISH SUCCESSES. TWO-DAYS' CAPTURES.

LONDON, September 17th. General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—To-day south of the Ancre we continued our attacks on certain localities, making further progress.

Since yesterday we have advanced from one to two miles on a front of six miles. The number of prisoners taken to-day is over 1,700, including 51 officers.

The total captures during the two days are 4,000, of which 116 are officers.

So far, six guns and over 50 machine-guns have been taken or destroyed, while a considerable quantity of material has been captured.

Fifteen German aeroplanes were destroyed on the 15th inst., and another hostile kite balloon was brought down. Altogether, six of our machines are missing.

MORE GAINS.

General Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, states:—South of the Ancre we had further successes, and in the vicinity of Courcellette we extended our gains on a one-thousand yards front.

Near Thiepval we obtained considerable success yesterday evening, and captured the fortifications known as "the Danube Trench" on a mile front.

The enemy abandoned quantities of rifles and equipment.

We also captured defended works at Mouquet. Our number of prisoners is increasing.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACKS REPULSED.

Sir Douglas Haig reports:—There have been several heavy counter-attacks south of the Ancre, but all were repulsed.

The enemy advancing from Les Beufs, north of Fiers, were caught by our artillery barrage and suffered very heavy losses.

An enemy brigade, advancing between Fiers and Martinpuich, to attack in the direction of High Wood, met two of our battalions in the open. Hand-to-hand fighting ensued in which we were completely successful. The enemy was dispersed and thrown back with very heavy losses.

We have improved our position north Mouquet Farm.

Our artillery has been active and used another conflagration at an enemy ammunition dump at Grandcourt. The aviators continued their successful attacks on enemy communications and destroyed another enemy machine.

Three of our machines are missing.

THE CAPTURE OF COURCELETTE.

LONDON, September 17th. The capture of Courcellette was one of the most brilliant feats of the war. The day began in the morning with alternating fortune, the enemy being constantly reinforced by the Albert-Bapaume.

British columns attacked the enemy early in the afternoon, and fought in the streets. The British Bavarians fought with revolver, and fists.

German garrison, which had been ordered to resist to the last, surrendered only when they saw the game was lost.

Fighting was also stiff at Martinpuich. A captured Battalion Commander stated that they were unable to stand the irresistible push.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FACE TELLING ON THE GERMANS.

LONDON, September 18th. The pace of the fighting during the past fortnight is undoubtedly beginning to tell upon the Germans.

The German newspapers are seeking desperately for excuses to explain the continuous advance of the Allies, but the German *communiqués* continue to publish the usual half-truths, talking of bloody repulses of the Allies, whereas the latter's successes are undoubtedly the greatest on the Western front since the beginning of the war.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVE. CONSIDERABLE BOMBING.

PARIS, September 17th. A *communiqué* says:—There has been fairly brisk artillery work in the regions of Berny and Verman d'Ouvillers. Four enemy machines were brought down, one of them north of Douaumont.

There has been considerable bombing by the French, 349 bombs being dropped in different centres.

FRENCH ACHIEVE IMPORTANT SUCCESSES.

PARIS, September 18th. A report states:—North of the Somme our artillery bombarded enemy works.

South of the Somme we attacked several points, and at 2.30 in the afternoon we gained important successes. The villages of Verman d'Ouvillers and Berny, which so far had been only partly occupied by us, were conquered as the result of a brilliant rush. Some of the houses are still resisting.

All the ground between Verman d'Ouvillers and Denicourt and between Denicourt and Berny, which were defended by several systems of strongly fortified trenches, fell into our hands after a desperate struggle.

The fighting continues around Denicourt.

We captured a number of trenches between Berny and Barleux.

All the enemy counter-attacks at the close of the evening were shattered by our gun-fire with heavy enemy loss.

Up to the present we have counted 700 unwounded prisoners captured.

A *communiqué* states:—The French in an attack south of the Somme captured the villages of Verman d'Ouvillers and Berny.

We also captured the strongly-fortified intervening ground after a desperate struggle.

So far we have counted 700 prisoners captured.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES. 3,174 GERMANS CAPTURED.

PETROGRAD, September 17th. An official announcement states:

Turks to the number of 550 were captured in stubborn fighting south of Brzezany, on the right bank of the Zlota Lipa.

In the fighting which is proceeding in the region of the river Narajovka and the line of the Podolsko-Halicz railway 3,174 Germans have been captured.

TURKISH OFFENSIVE REPULSED. The Turks in the Caucasus have taken the offensive in the regions of Karaburnu, south-west of Kyghi and west of Rayat. They were everywhere repulsed.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ACTIVITY. EFFECTIVE BOMBING.

LONDON, September 17th. A British official report from Salonika states that patrols successfully raided the enemy's line at Neohori and north of Soreas road on the night of the 16th inst.

On the Doiran front our bombers killed 150 Germans on the 13th inst. The operations of our machine-guns inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy in their counter-attacks.

SERBIAN OPERATIONS.

The Serbians are now in the immediate outskirts of Vetrenik and Kajonackin, crossing the Broda River.

The French and Russians have arrived before Florina.

A Serbian *communiqué* dated the 18th inst. states:—Our attacks were continued yesterday in the Moglena region, where the enemy is in great strength in difficult Alpine country.

There are veritable walls of rock to climb. The situation is good towards Florina. More guns have been captured.

Our losses are slight compared with those of the enemy. Judging from the corpses on the battlefield and the newly-made graves their losses must have been considerable.

ROUMANIANS' ADVANCE.

LONDON, September 18th.

A Roumanian official *communiqué* says:—We have continued to advance on the northern and north-western fronts.

Three towns have been occupied, and 910 prisoners and war material have been captured.

Bran Hill is in our possession, after frequently changing hands. Seventy-six prisoners were taken.

SERBIAN VICTORY.

ONESSA, September 18th.

A Serbian division in the early fighting in the Dobrudja repulsed eighteen attacks by the Germans and Bulgarians, and routed at the point of the bayonet German cavalry who tried to take the Serbians in the rear. After three hours' fighting at close quarters the enemy lost approximately 5,000.

FIGHTING IN THE DOBRUDJA.

THE ALLEGED ENEMY VICTORY.

LONDON, September 18th.

The situation in the Dobrudja is confusing, and the only definite information of the alleged enemy victory comes from Bulgarian sources, claiming the capture of 23,000 Russo-Roumanians, but the dates are conflicting and the total obviously includes the garrison of Turtukal. The truth appears to be that the Russo-Roumanians were forced back. It is noteworthy that the German *communiqué* does not give details of the victory, but merely says that the pursuit continues.

Indeed, a Rotterdam telegram describes Berlin as being plunged in depression as the result of the official failure to confirm the Kaiser's boast of victory. The telegram also says there is a growing bitterness against the Kaiser, who is believed to have deliberately misled his subjects with a view of diverting their attention to the Somme, where the Germans had been taught to believe that the positions which have been captured by the British were impregnable.

GREEK POLITICAL SITUATION.

ATHENS, September 17th.

Prior to accepting office M. Calogropoulos, the new Premier, conferred with the *Entente* diplomats. Although the Cabinet is not composed of men favourable to the *Entente*, it will be given every chance, but it is believed that it will be short-lived if it continues the attitude of so-called benevolent neutrality.

A later message says:—M. Calogropoulos states that he will observe the strictest neutrality towards the *Entente*. He denies that he is Germanophil, though he admires the Germans.

MASS MEETINGS.

Mass meetings are to be held to-morrow in all pro-Ally centres, where resolutions will be proposed begging the King to adopt a policy conforming to the national interests.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, September 17th. The British steamers *Bute* and *Svein* have been sunk.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS STORM ENTRENCHMENTS. EIGHT HUNDRED PRISONERS.

ROME, September 17th.

A *communiqué* states:—On the Carso front after repulsing several night counter-attacks the Italians yesterday stormed further enemy entrenchments on a wide front, capturing 800 prisoners.

There has been heavy fighting in abortive enemy attacks in the Brenta Valley.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS CAPTURED.

LONDON, September 18th.

An Italian semi-official message states that in the fighting from the 14th to the 16th the Italians in the Carso region captured important positions between Vipacco and the sea. They have taken 4,000 prisoners.

GERMANY'S AIM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMANY'S AIM. BERLIN TO BAGDAD.

LONDON, September 17th.

Addressing a gathering of wounded men from the Dominions, Sir Tatton Sykes, M.P., emphasised that it was Germany's aim to maintain communications between Berlin and Bagdad at all costs. The Allies must break that line and so shatter German dreams of world domination.

PRINCE ALBERT INVALIDED.

LONDON, September 17th.

It is officially announced that Prince Albert has been invalided (from the Navy) on account of abdominal trouble. An abscess had formed and has been evacuated. The Prince is doing well, but it will be some considerable time before he will be able to resume his duties.

COMPULSION IN AUSTRALIA.

MELBOURNE, September 17th.

Mr. Hughes, the Premier, in a stirring manifesto, says victory can only be achieved by a tremendous effort, which must be made now. He appeals to every citizen to do his share. Australia's Divisions must be kept up to their full strength. Wealth also has its duties and must be prepared to sacrifice all for the State. Were Australia to fail in the referendum on October 28th, Democracy and Labour would have failed, but Australia must not fail.

MEXICAN FIGHTING.

GEN. VILLA REPULSED.

EL PASO, September 18th.

General Villa attacked the town of Chihuahua with 600 men. He penetrated part of the town, but was driven out with heavy loss. All the captured Villaltes were executed.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

ANOTHER "INCIDENT."

TOKYO, September 17th.

A report from Changchun says there has been a fresh attack by Chinese troops against Japanese cavalry guarding the withdrawal of Mongolian troops from the zone of the Manchurian Railway.

Negotiations at Peking are progressing satisfactorily. The attitude of the Chinese Government is conciliatory, ensuring a friendly solution.

OBITUARY.

SIR CAVENTISH BOYLE.

LONDON, September 17th.

The death of Sir Cavendish Boyle is announced.

[Sir CAVENTISH BOYLE, K.C.M.G., was Magistrate of the Leeward Islands, Colonial Secretary at Bermuda, and at Gibraltar, Government Secretary, British Guiana, and was chairman of the British Guiana Bank. He was the author of several poems, one of which was adopted as the national ode of the island by Newfoundland.]

ITALY'S VICTORY.

TRENTINO AND MONZO.

LEADERS AND MEN.

[BY "THE TIMES" MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.]

Nothing has given greater pleasure to the British public during the war than the news of the latest Italian victories. It is not only the fall of Monte Sabotino and San Michele and the entry of Italian troops into Gorizia which delight us, though these tactical successes are welcome and important enough. It is rather the proof given by these victories of the moral mastery of the enemy by our Ally that counts with us. The strongest positions, entrenched with all the arts of the engineer, in occupation of the Austrians for many months, tenanted by a powerful garrison, and supported by all the weight of a formidable German and Austrian artillery, have not been proof against the dash and the persistence of King Victor's troops. This is very good news, indeed, and that it heralds further disasters for the Austrian arms we hope and believe.

TRENTINO OPERATIONS.

Though some of us may have anticipated a fierce onslaught of the Italians upon the Isonzo, we may search in vain for any indication of the impending attack in the reports from Italian and Austrian Headquarters. General Cadorna is a man sparing of words. All the news which came to us was of progress in the pushing back of the Austrians in Trentino, where the Italian operations have been continuous, invariably successful, and progressive. It was necessary for Italy, both in her own interest and in that of Russia and the general cause, to keep in play the largest possible Austrian force in Trentino, and so successful was General Cadorna in this undertaking that, during the second week in July, more than four Austrian divisions due for Galicia were recalled to resist the increasing Italian pressure.

During the first week in July the Italian advance encountered a main line of resistance between the Adige and the Brenta, strongly held and supported by numerous guns. The Italians occupied the Valmorbia line and the southern slope of Monte Spil, in the Vallarsa, took Griso along the Posina line, and arrived on the southern slopes of Monte Maggio. Cimone was held under Italian artillery fire. In the Sugana Valley our Ally occupied the slopes of Monte Civaron, north of Caldiero, and in the Upper Etsch, further east, in the Upper Pella, the Italians advanced for Leoldskirchen and Monte Granada, west of Malborghetto, bombarded Tarvis, and set fire to Saffnitz. At attack began next against the Zugna, Torta-Poppiano line, and on the Asiago plateau the Italians pushed forward beyond the north edge of the Asa Valley. Much heavy fighting took place on the northern slopes of Monte Pasubio, where the Italians not only held their own, but gained Monte Corno, and all the Austrian counter-attacks failed.

During the second and third weeks in July these movements were continued, and the Italians renewed their attacks on the sector from Monte Interotto to Monte Campogotto. They next carried out an attack which had been in project for some time. East of the Col dei Bos, which was in Italian occupation, the Austrians held a dominating peak to which the name of Castellotto had been given, and from this point, where they had guns in galleries and a determined garrison, they dominated the Dolomites road. A long gallery was tunnelled through the rock by the Italians under the peak, and when the writer was in Italy a large quantity of explosive was already placed in position. The mine was fired, and was completely successful. The Austrian garrison perished in the explosion. The Italians profited by the surprise to occupy the ruins, and captured trenches to the entrance of the Val Travenza. The Austrians then shelled Cortina out of spite, and the Italians retaliated on Toblach.

On July 24th the Italians took Monte Cimone by assault, after a careful preparation, and thereby gave to their position between the Posina and Asico valleys a greatly increased solidity. They also opened a new offensive from Cadore, and by a well-planned and well-executed attack captured the Rolle Pass, north-west of Primiero, and completed their occupation of the Upper Travenza and San Pellegri valleys by capturing several important heights and the town of Paneveggio. This movement, threatening danger to the Austrian communications in the Trentino, is sure to have finished the enemy in a little.

The general result of this month's operations in this theatre was to recover the greater part of Italian territory which had been temporarily lost; to secure General Cadorna against a repetition of Konrad von Hotzendorfer's coup; to threaten the Austrians all along their front; and to compel them to retain in the Trentino forces larger than they could spare from the Russian front or from the Isonzo. It was a good month's work, and it is remarkable that the Italians retained the initiative throughout, and never lost any ground that they had gained, in spite of the most violent efforts by the Austrians to recover it.

THE ISONZO FRONT.

The Isonzo did not remain entirely quiescent during July, but until the recent attack began only minor operations took place, for example, the capture of Hill 70 west of Monte Cosich in the Monfalcone area early in July, and the occupation of another hill east of the Rocca di Monfalcone. What was no doubt going on all this month was the concentration of troops and guns for the renewed assault upon the Austrians on this main front, and the completion of all the long preparations which are necessary in these days before an attack on fortified positions begins. The distribution of the Italian Armies had been changed in order to meet the Austrian invasion from Trentino, and the redistribution of the troops took time. The delay was not all loss, for during the two months which had elapsed since the Austrians broke out, General Cadorna must have added largely to his heavy guns, and nothing else was required to place him on even terms with his enemies.

(Continued on next column.)

WAR NEWS.

30 SQUARE MILES WON ON THE SOMME.

Notwithstanding that every available ounce of resource has been flung into the resistance on the Somme front, to the weakening of the line in other parts, the German front had been dealt on August 8th to a degree representing about 30 square miles of territory.

TSAR'S MESSAGE TO BRITISH ARMY.

The following telegram from General Alexeeff, Chief of the Imperial Russian General Staff, has been transmitted to General Sir Douglas Haig, G.C.B.:—"I am commanded by His Majesty the Emperor to thank Sir Douglas Haig for the congratulations of the British Army on our recent successes, and to express the wishes of His Majesty to the gallant troops of the British Army that their operations, which have begun so victoriously, may continue with the iron energy and firm determination which are characteristic of British troops."

THE RUSSIAN GAS SHELL.

As the official reports show, a bombardment with chemical shells preceded the assaults of General Lechitsky's infantry in the move on Stanislaw. The application of these diabolical contrivances by the Russians is only another example of the enemy's being hoist with his own petard. Since his employment of these shells in last year's offensive, the Russians have studied the process of manufacture, in which they were greatly helped by General Dymshin, who perished last winter in a railway accident while returning from the inspection of a factory. Fortunately, his work had already been accomplished, and the Austro-Germans have now had a foretaste of its quality, for which they were evidently wholly unprepared. All accounts testify to the terrific effect of these shells, whose mephitic emanations speedily overwhelmed the enemy's gunners and, en masse, facilitated the subsequent task of the infantry.

CHEERED LLOYD GEORGE.

A non-commissioned officer of the Manchester Pals, writing to a younger brother, describes a remarkable incident in the course of some hard fighting in the Somme battle. "When," he writes, "we saw the havoc our shells had done, and the great number of German dead, someone called for three cheers for Lloyd George and his munition workers. The whole battalion stopped, took up the cry, and gave three cheers. Then we went on." The N.C.O. adds: "We may get through, but you chaps that come after us will."

TRADE ACTIVITIES OF EXILED GERMANS.

CHINA ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL FIELDS.

The following significant note appeared in *Die Post*, Berlin, last month:—"German merchants, principals and employees, unable to return home from overseas, have settled in American ports, where they are making themselves as useful as possible. China, the United States, and South America are the principal fields of their new commercial activities. They have succeeded with remarkable skill in adapting themselves to their new conditions. German firms in South America, after the cessation of the arrival of German goods, are working for native firms or for account of neutral firms. England's attempts to prevent this have been mostly ineffective. The organization of German trade overseas stands as firmly as ever, and the German business world abroad looks with all confidence to the period after the war."

The last paragraph is printed in larger type.

On the morning of August 6th the Austrians retained possession of two important groups of hills on the right or western bank of the Isonzo, one south of Tolmino and the other to the north and east of Gorizia. The Tolmino bridgehead is not yet attacked. The Gorizia bridgehead was about five miles in length and two in breadth at the maximum. It rested to the northward on the height of Monte Sabotino, 2,000ft. above the sea, and the front extended in a sinuous line to the southward and westward of Podgora down to the river. Further south on the Carso the Italians had a firm hold on the crest line on the left bank, opposite Gradisca, but Monte San Michele was still in Austrian hands, and at Monfalcone the Hills 85 and 121 had to be taken before the Rocca could pass into Italian possession. General Cadorna's attack, therefore, extended from Monte Sabotino through Monte San Michele to Monfalcone, on a front of approximately 20 miles.

In the Monfalcone area, Bersaglieri cyclists took, and held against all attacks, the greater part of Hill 85. On the Carso, Monte San Michele was carried by assault, and part at least of the village of San Martino was captured besides. At the bridgehead fierce fighting took place, and the garrison resisted to the last, but Monte Sabotino was carried; within 48 hours the whole position, together with 10,000 prisoners, was in Italian hands; and on Wednesday morning, August 6th, the Italian troops entered Gorizia in triumph. They had won a most meritorious victory and had handsomely deserved the congratulations which reached them from all sides.

STRENGTH OF THE ENEMY.

At the time of the writer's visit to Italy there were about 67 Austrian battalions between Sabotino and the sea. There have probably not been many changes since, but Austrian movements are not easy to follow, for reasons which the writer has previously explained, and all that we can be sure of is that the Italians have beaten a strong Austrian Army in a good position, and have thereby merited the congratulations of their country and their Allies.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

From HONGKONG 20th September. **PROPOSED SAILING** Connecting with "KATHIAWAR" From COLOMBO 17th October.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong S.S. "SALAMIS" 30th November.
For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS**UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.**

From LONDON ... Steamer "CITY OF MANILA" ... Sails, On 10th Oct.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.
For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,

DE TO HUISS & Co., CANTON.

GENERAL AGENTS

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C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION**

HONGKONG ... FOR ... STEAMER ... TO SAIL ...
HONGKONG ... "SZOCHUEN" ... On 19th Sept., 10 A.M.
HONGKONG ... "LIVAN" ... On 19th Sept., Noon.
MA YIA, CEBU and ILOILO ... "CHINHUA" ... On 19th Sept., 4 P.M.
SWATOW and SHANGHAI ... "LUCHOW" ... On 19th Sept., Noon.
SHANGHAI ... "SHANTUNG" ... On 21st Sept., 4 P.M.
HONGKONG ... "CHIHAI" ... On 22nd Sept., 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI ... "YINGCHOW" ... On 24th Sept., D'light.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWARD RIVER, Twice Weekly.

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."
SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "SINKIANG," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG" with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

TELEPHONE 35.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR**SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.**

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. W. Evans ... TUESDAY, 19th Sept., at 9 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. W. C. Passmore ... FRIDAY, 22nd Sept., at 3 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ... Capt. J. S. Thomson ... TUESDAY, 26th Sept., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARPAK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.**APCAR LINE.****REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN**

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "JAPAN," 6,013 tons, Captain G. P. Sedden, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE, and MOJI on 22nd September.

WESTWARD

S.S. "SHIRAZ," 5,306 tons, Captain A. J. Tarry, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON and CALCUTTA on 22nd September.

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

AGENTS

P. & O. S. N. CO.**ROYAL MAIL SERVICE**

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers to	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Ste. from COLOMBO	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
COLOMBO			1916	1916
NAMUR	Sept. 24	Through Steamer	Oct. 26	Nov. 4
SARDINIA	Oct. 6	Through Steamer	Nov. 9	Nov. 18
NOVARA	Oct. 20	MOIRA	Nov. 19	Nov. 26
NORE	Nov. 3	Through Steamer	Dec. 6	Dec. 15
NYANZA	Nov. 17	"MONGOLIA"	Dec. 17	Dec. 24
MALTA	Dec. 1	"MALWA"	Dec. 31	Jan. 7
NANKIN	Dec. 15	Through Steamer	Jan. 17	Jan. 26
NOVARA	Dec. 29	"MOULAN"	Jan. 28	Feb. 4

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO**SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.**

S.S.	LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT
NOVARA	TUESDAY, 26th September.
NORE	SUNDAY, 8th October.
NYANZA	SUNDAY, 22d October.
MALTA	MONDAY, 6th November.
NANKIN	SUNDAY, 19th November.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment)

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at MARSEILLES if calling about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Passage Tickets interchangeable with the British India Co.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—**

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	Tons	SAILING DATES AND DISPATCHMENT
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE	\$ MIYAZAKI MARU Capt. Terada	16,000	SUNDAY, 24th Sept., at Noon.
	\$ KITANO MARU Capt. Cope	16,000	THURSDAY, 5th Oct., at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHANGHAI and YOKOHAMA	\$ SADO MARU Capt. Asakawa	12,500	TUESDAY, 14th Sept., at 4 P.M.
	\$ SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Noda	12,500	WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BANGORANG, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE and BRISBANE	\$ NIKKO MARU Capt. Takada	9,600	FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 4 P.M.
	\$ AKI MARU Capt. Yochikawa	13,500	TUESDAY, 14th Nov., at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	\$ TOSA MARU Capt. Sakamoto	10,000	TUESDAY, 20th Sept.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO	\$ PENANG MARU Capt. Koshihiki	9,000	MONDAY, 25th Sept.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	\$ BOMBAY MARU Capt. Shiohara	8,000	THURSDAY, 21st Sept.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	\$ COLOMBO MARU Capt. Nomura	8,000	SATURDAY, 22nd Sept.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	13,500	FRIDAY, 13th Oct., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	\$ HIRANO MARU Capt. Fraser	16,000	WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept., at 10 A.M.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, MOJI, YOKKAICHI, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA and COLON	\$ TSUYAMA MARU Capt. ...	16,000	SATURDAY, 21st Oct.
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\$ Wireless Telegraphy.
For Further Information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 92 and 293

TOYO KISEN KAISHA. SAN FRANCISCO LINE.**VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA JAPAN AND HONOLULU.**

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
\$ ANYO MARU	18,500 — 16 knots	WED., 20th Sept. Noon.
\$ FERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	SATUR., 23rd Sept. 10.30 A.M.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 4th Oct., Noon
\$ NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 16 knots	TUES., 17th Oct., 10.30 A.M.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	WED., 1st Nov., Noon.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	THURS., 6th Oct., Noon.
KOREA MARU	18,000 — 19 knots	FRI., 17th Nov., Noon.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
‡ Proceeding to South American Ports.
§ Omitting Manila, and Shanghai.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON £71.10... RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
" " " NEW YORK £60. " " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO £45. " " " £68.
Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, BALBOA, CALLAO, AERICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer Tons and Speed Sails
ANYO MARU 18,500 — 16 knots WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept.
For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

TELEPHONE 291.

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL LINES.

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA ... STEAMER ... To SAIL ...
CORDILLERE ... On or about 24th Sept.

HOWWARD

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, PORTHOS ... On or about 26th Sept.
TOURANE and SAIGON ...
(Without Transshipment) PAUL LECAT ... On or about 10th Oct.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
For further particulars apply to

TELEPHONE 740

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA. REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).**AMERICAN LINE.**

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA.
Via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.
"HAWAII MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 11th Oct., at 3 P.M.
† Omitting Manila, Shanghai and Nagasaki. * Omitting Shanghai and Moji.

BOMBAY LINE.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, AND COLOMBO.
"SAIGON MARU" ... T. Yamaguchi ... THURSDAY, 28th Sept., at 7 A.M.
"LUZON MARU" ... FRIDAY, 6th Oct., at 7 A.M.

JAVA-LINE.

FOR MANILA, SANDAKAN, MACASSAR, SOUBABAYA, SAMARANG, AND BATAVIA.
"YERIMO MARU" ... Y. Furuno ... MONDAY, 2nd Oct., at 10 A.M.

FORMOSAN LINE.

FOR TAMSUI, KEELUNG AND ANPING, TAKAO, VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.
"JOSEPH MARU" ... WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept., at 9 A.M.
"KALJO MARU" ... SUNDAY, 24th Sept., at Noon.
† Proceeding to Anping, Takao and Tamsui.
‡ Proceeding to Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.
These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the HOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER.
No. 14, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.**MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EASTERN	18th Sept.	On 7th Oct., 11 A.M.
ST. ALMANS	21st Oct.	On 10th Nov., 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless telegraph.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity.
All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A fully qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
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